公開実用平成 1−173787

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❷考案の名称 デイスプレイ及びコンピュータ

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明細書

1. 考案の名称

ディスプレイ及びコンピュータ

- 2. 実用新案登録請求の範囲
- (1).自己の機能を識別させるための信号を外部の機器に与える手段を具備することを特徴とするディスプレイ。
- (2).請求項1記載のディスプレイより前記機器識別用の信号を受信する手段と、前記受信された信号を基に前記ディスプレイの機能を識別し、その機能に合った映像出力を前記ディスプレイに与える手段とを具備することを特徴とするコンピュータ。
- 3. 考案の詳細な説明

[産業上の利用分野]

本考案は、コンピュータで生成された映像信号 および同期信号を受けて画像を表示するディスプ

- 1 - 実開 1 - 173 78 7

公開実用平成 1-173787

レイとそれに接続するコンピュータに関する。

[従来の技術]

ディスプレイ(ディスプレイテレビあるいはモニタ等とも称される)は、主にパソコン等のコンピュータでつくられた映像信号および同期信号を 人力して画像を表示する受像機である。

初期のディスプレイは水平走査周波数が1つに 固定されていたが、最近のディスプレイは水平走 査周波数を切替可能としたものが多く、高級品と もなるとパソコンからの水平走査周波数に自動的 に追従してディスプレイ側の水平走査周波数が対 応できるようになっている。

[考案が解決しようとする課題]

ところで、パソコンも多種多様化しかつ高性能化しており、例えば水平走査周波数につき15kHz、24kHz、32kHzの3つのモードをプログラムで選択するようなパソコンがある。上記の自動追従型の高級ディスプレイであれば、そ

のようなパソコンの全モードに対応することがで きる。

しかし、自動追従機能をもたない一般の固定周波数切替方式の普及型ディスプレイは、例えば15kHzと24kHzにしか切り替わることができない。したがって、パソコン側が32kHzモードを選択したときはそれに対応することができず、画面に正常な画像が映らないという不具合が生じる。

本考案は、かかる従来の問題点に鑑みてなされたもので、機能的に適さない映像モードの受信を外部に対し拒否して画面の異常な事態を防止するようにしたディスプレイおよび該ディスプレイとは、 機能に応じた映像出力を与えるようにしたコンピュータを提供することを目的とする。

[課題を解決するための手段]

上記目的を達成するために、本考案のディスプレイは、その機能を識別させるための信号を外部の機器へ与える手段を具備する構成とした。また

公開実用平成 1-173787

本考案のコンピュータは、このディスプレイより機器識別用の信号を受信する手段と、この受信された信号を基にディスプレイの機能を識別し、その機能に合った映像出力をディスプレイに与える手段とを具備する構成とした。

[作用]

[実施例]

以下、添付図を参照して本考案の実施例を説明する。

第1図は、一実施例によるCRTディスプレイおよびパソコンのそれぞれの主要な構成を示す。また第6図は、デイスプレイとパソコンの外観と両者の接続形態を示す。図示のように、ディスプレイ10とパソコン20はケーブル30を介して互いに接続される。

第1図において、ディスプレイ10には、本考案にしたがいこのディスプレイ10の機能を識別するためのデータ信号DSを発生する機能識別データ発生回路12が備えられている。この回路12より出力されたNビットのデータ信号DSは、ディスプレイ端子18A、ケーブル30の中のNビット(N本)のライン30A、パソコン端子29Aを介してパソコン20の入力回路22に入力され、この回路22の出力端子よりCPU24に供給される。

CPU24は、メモリ26に蓄積されているプ

公開実用平成 1-173787

ログラム、データに基づいて映像信号およびそれに付随する水平・垂直同期信号を生成する。 CPU24で生成された映像出力は、出力回路28よりパソコン端子29B、ケーブル30の中の所定ピット(本数)のライン30B、ディスプレイ第日を介してディスプレイ10の映像回路・偏向回路14に供給される。

6 より読み出して当該ディスプレイ10の機能を 識別し、その機能に合ったモードだけを選択する ようになっている。

第2図は、この実施例による機能識別データ発生回路12の具体的構成を示す。この構成例ではライン12P, 12Qがそれぞれ接地されるとともに、ライン12Rが、例えば5ボルトの電圧端子+V0に接続されることにより、("0","0","1")のデータ信号DSが得られる。パソコン20の入力回路22は反転回路22P, 22Rからなり、それぞれの出力端子にはデータ信号DSの論理が反転した3ビット・データ("1","1","0")が得られる。

この例の場合、データ信号DSのコードは(OO1)であるから、CPU24は第3図においてそのコードに対応した機能の登録情報をメモリ26より読み出る。これにより、CPU24は、当該ディスプレイ10の機能が「信号型式はディジタル入力」、「水平走査周波数は15kHz/24kHz」、「垂直走査周波数は80Hz/56

公開実用平成 1-173787

Hz」、「入力レベルと極性は映像信号がTTLレベルで正極性、同期信号がTTLレベルで負極性」であることを識別し、そのような機能に適合しない映像出力(例えば、水平走査周波数が32kHz)をディスプレイ10に与えないように制御を行う。

においては、常に自己の機能に合った映像モードを入力することになり、CRT16の画面上にはいつも正常な画面が映し出される。

上述した実施例では、ディスプレイ10からの 機能識別用のデータ信号DSをパソコン20に与 えるために専用のライン30Aを用いたが、共用 ラインを用いることも可能である。

公開実用平成 1−173787

側の 3 ステート • バッファ 1 2 S , 1 2 T , 1 2 Uが非可能化 (遮断) される。

このような時分割的な共用ラインだけでなく、 異なった周波数を利用して周波数多重の共用ラインも使用することができる。

なお、上述した実施例では、登録情報をパソコンのメモリに格納することで、機能識別データを生いるが、ディスの路12の構成が簡単になっている場合に対するのはないなりに対している場合はである情報の信号をディスのとも可能である。

[考案の効果]

本考案のディスプレイによれば、その機能を識別するための信号を外部機器に与えることにより機能的に適さない映像モードの受信を拒むようにしたので、正常な画面を維持することができる。 本考案のコンピュータによれば、ディスプレイ の機能を識別し、その機能に合った映像出力だけを与えて合わない映像出力を控えるようにしたので、ディスプレイの画面に異常な画像を出させるようなことはない。

4. 図面の簡単な説明

第1図は、本考案の一実施例によるCRTディスプレイおよびパソコンのそれぞれの主要な構成を示すブロック図、

第2図は、実施例による機能識別データ発生回路の具体的構成を示す回路図、

第3図は、機能識別用のデータ信号のコードと 各コードに対応する機能の登録情報との関係を示す図、

第4図は、モード切替に関するCPUの動作のフローチャートを示す図、

第 5 図は、共用ラインを用いる一実施例の回路構成を示す回路図、および

第6図は、デイスプレイとパソコンの外観的な接続形態を示す図である。

公開実用平成 1-173787

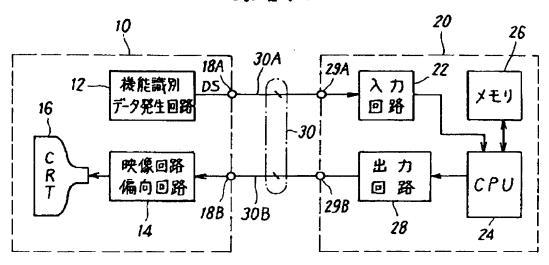
図において、

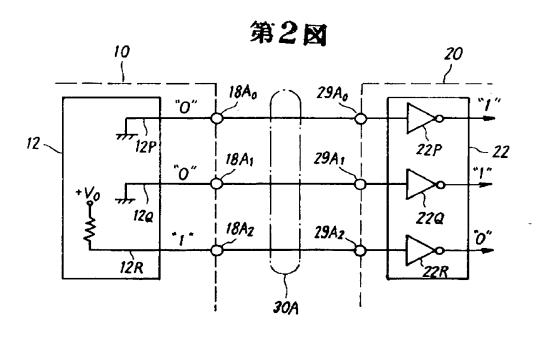
- 10 ···· C R T ディスプレイ、
- 12…機能識別データ発生回路、
- 14 … 映像回路。偏向回路、
- 1 6 ··· C R T,
- 20 …パソコン、
- 22 … 入力回路、
- 2 4 ... C P U,
- 26 ... メモリ、
- 30 … ケーブル。

実用新案登録出願人

日本電気ホームエレクトロニクス株式会社代理人 弁理士 佐々木 聖 孝

第1図



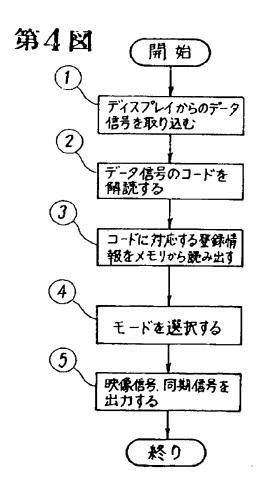


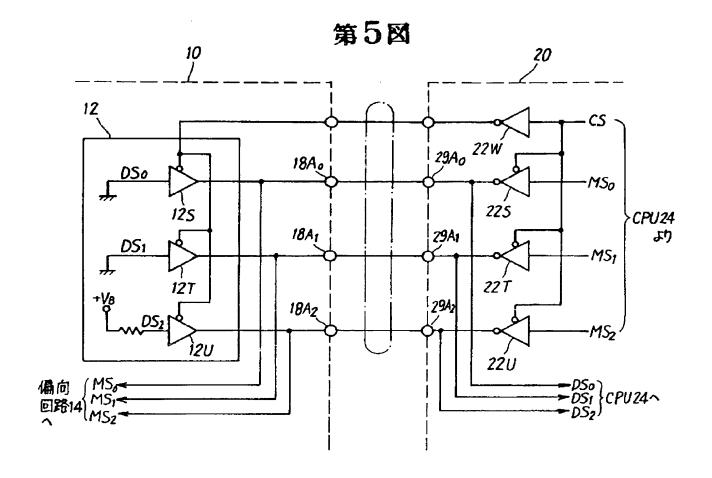
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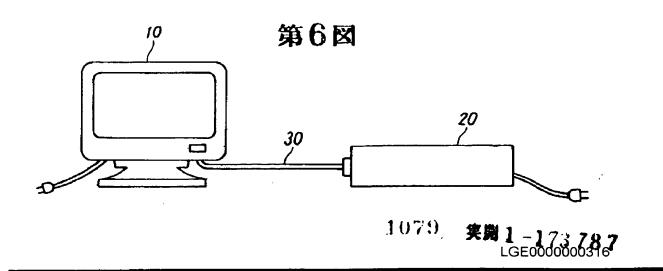
公開実用平成 1-173787

第3図

ディスプレイからの データ信号		0 0 1	010	0 1 1
登	信号型式	ディジタル入力	ディジタル 64 色入力	アナログ入力
録	水平走査 周 波 数	15 kHz/24 kHz	15kHz/24kHz	15kHz/24kHz /32kHz
情 報	垂直走査 周 波 数	60 Hz/56 Hz	60Hz/56Hz	60Hz/56Hz /80Hz
	入力レベル と 極性	映像TTL 正 同期 TTL 負	映像TTL正 同期 TTL正	映像 0.8 Vp-p 同期 TTL 負







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		(12) Japanese Unexa Utility Model Application Publicat	H1-173787
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G 09 G 1/00 G 06 F 3/14	301 320	A-6974-5C 7341-5B	
3/153 G 09 G 1/00	310 310	Z-7341-5B 6974-5C	
	Request for	examination Not yet	requested Number of claims 2 (Total of pages)
(54) Title of the invention	DISPLAY AN	D COMPUTER	
	(21) Japanese U Application	tility Model	S63-69761
	(22) Date of Ap	plication	May 27, 1988
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(74) Agent	Patent Attorney	Kiyotaka SASAKI	

SPECIFICATION

1. Title of the Invention

DISPLAY AND COMPUTER

2. Scope of Patent Claims

- (1) A display characterized in that it comprises a means for providing a signal for the identification of its own function to an external device.
- (2) A computer characterized in that it comprises a means for receiving said signal for device identification from the display described in Claim 1, and a means for identifying the function of said display based on said received signal and for providing video output that matches this function to said display.

3. Detailed Description of the Invention

(Field of industrial application)

The present invention relates to a display that receives a video signal and a synchronization signal that have been generated by a computer and displays an image and a computer that is connected to it.

(Prior art)

A display (also called a display television or a monitor, etc.) is a receiver for displaying an image after a video signal and a synchronization signal that have been produced primarily by a computer such as a personal computer, etc., have been input.

Initially, the number of horizontal scanning frequencies of a display was fixed at one, but among recent displays there are many where it is possible to switch the horizontal scan rate, and high-quality items are made to track the horizontal scan rate from a personal computer automatically so that the horizontal scan rate on the display side can support it.

(Problem to be solved by the invention)

However, there is now a wide variety of high-performance personal computers as well, and there are personal computers where three modes – 15 kHz, 24 kHz, and 32 kHz – are selected for the horizontal scan rate by a program, for example. With the automatic tracking high-quality display described above, it is possible to support all of the modes of such a personal computer.

However, popular displays with an ordinary fixed frequency switching system that do not have an automatic tracking function can switch only between 15 kHz and 24 kHz, for example. Consequently, there has been the drawback that when the 32 kHz mode has been selected on the personal computer side, it is not possible for it to support it, and a normal image is not shown on the screen.

The present invention was created in consideration of such existing problems, and it has the objective of providing a display that is made to refuse the signal of a video mode that is received from the exterior and is not functionally appropriate and to prevent an abnormal screen state and a computer that is made to provide a video output that corresponds to the display function.

(Means for solving the problem)

In order to achieve the objective described above, the display of the present invention has been constituted so that it comprises a means for providing a signal for the identification of its function to an external device.

In addition, the computer of the present invention is constituted so that it comprises a means for receiving said signal for device identification from this display, and a means for identifying the function of the display based on the received signal and for providing video output that matches this function to said display.

(Operation)

When the display of the present invention is connected to a prescribed external device, a signal for function identification is provided to an external device – a computer such as a personal computer, for example – via a prescribed line. It is acceptable for this signal to be one that directly indicates the function of the display, or for it to be a simple pre-determined code. The computer of the present invention decodes this kind of signal, identifies the function of the display, provides a video output (a video signal or a synchronization signal, etc.) that matches this function, and refrains from outputting a video signal that does not match this function. By this means, a situation such as one where an image on the screen becomes distorted due to the inputting of a video mode that does not match the function of the display does not occur, and a normal screen is continuously maintained.

(Examples of embodiment)

An example of embodiment of the present invention will be explained below in reference to the attached drawings.

Figure 1 shows the central constitution of each of a CRT display and a personal computer according to one example of embodiment of the present invention. In addition, Figure 6 shows the external appearance of the display and computer in a connected state. As shown in the drawings, a display 10 and a personal computer 20 are connected to each other via a cable 30.

In Figure 1, the display 10 is provided with a function identification data generation circuit 12 for generating a data signal DS in order to identify the function of this display 10 in accordance with the present invention. The N-bit data signal DS that is output from this circuit 12 is input into an input circuit 22 of the personal computer 20 via a display terminal 18A, an N-bit (N is the number of bits) line 30A that is inside of the cable 30, and a personal computer terminal 29A, and it is provided to a CPU 24 from an output terminal of this circuit 22.

The CPU 24 generates a video signal and the horizontal and vertical synchronization signals that are associated with it based on a program and data that are stored in memory 26. The video output that is generated at the CPU 24 is supplied to a video circuit/synchronization circuit 14 of the display 10 via a personal computer terminal 29B from an output circuit 28, a line 30B with a prescribed number of bits (number of bits) that is inside of the cable 30, and a display terminal 18B.

According to this example of embodiment, as shown in Figure 3, the display functions are classified in consideration of each item: "signal format," "horizontal scan rate," "vertical scan rate," and "input level and polarity," and there is one data signal DS code assigned to each function. In this case, the data signal DS is 3 bits, so it is possible to classify the functions up to a maximum of eight kinds (only three kinds are shown in Figure 3). Next, while the data signal DS is generated from a circuit 12 of the display 10 as described above, the details for each item are stored in the memory 26 of the personal computer 24 as registration information. When the CPU 24 is made so that it receives the data signal DS, the registration information corresponding to its code is read out from the memory 26, the function of said display 10 is identified, and only a mode that matches this function is selected.

Figure 2 shows the specific constitution of a circuit 12, which generates function identification data, according to this example of embodiment. With this example of constitution, lines 12 P and 12Q are each grounded, and in addition, line 12R is connected to a 5 V voltage terminal +V0, for example, and by this means the data signal DS ("0," "0," "1") is obtained. The input circuit 22 of the personal computer 20 comprises inverting circuits 22P, 22Q, and 22R, and at each of the output terminals the 3-bit data where the logic of the data signal DS has been reversed ("1," "1," "0") is obtained.

In the case of this example, the data signal DS code is (001), so the CPU 24 reads out the registration information of the function that corresponds to that code from the memory 26 in Figure 3. By this means, CPU 24 identifies that the function of said display 10 is "the signal format is digital input," "the horizontal scan rate is 15 kHz/24 kHz," "the vertical scan rate is 60 Hz/56 Hz," and "the input level and polarity are

such that the video signal is a TTL level with positive polarity and the synchronization signal is a TTL level with negative polarity," and control is performed so that a video output that is not compatible with this sort of function (for example, where the horizontal scan rate is 32 kHz) is not output to the display 10.

Figure 4 shows a flowchart of the operation of the CPU in relation to mode switching. This routine is entered into during initialization after power activation or when a point has been reached where mode switching is performed by a program, initially the data signal DS that is provided from the display 10 is imported and its code is decoded ((1) and (2)), and then the registration information that corresponds to this code is read out and the function of said display 10 is identified (3). Next, only a mode that matches this function is selected (for example, a 15 kHz mode or a 24 kHz mode in the case of the example described above), a mode switching signal for the purpose of switching this mode is output as a control signal (4), and then the video signal and the synchronization signal of this mode are output as a video output (5).

As a result, with the display 10 a video mode that continuously matches its own function is input, and a normal screen is always shown on the screen of the CRT 16.

With the example of embodiment described above, a dedicated line 30A was used in order to provide the data signal DS from the display 10 that is used for function identification to the personal computer 20, but it is also possible to use a common line.

For example, as shown in Figure 5, it is possible to share it with the mode switching signal MS from the personal computer 20 to the display 10. In Figure 5, when the CPU 24 (not shown in the drawing) imports the data signal DS, the signal CS becomes "1," and by this means the three state buffers 22S, 22T, and 22U on the personal computer side become disabled (blocked), whereas the three state buffers 12S, 12T, and 12U on the side of the display 10 become enabled (closed). In addition, when the mode switching signal MS is sent out from the personal computer, the signal CS becomes "0," and by this means the three state buffers 22S, 22T, and 22U on the personal computer side become enabled (closed), whereas the three state buffers 12S, 12T, and 12U on the side of the display 10 become disabled (blocked).

In addition to this sort of time-sharing common line, it is also possible to use different frequencies and to use a common line with frequency multiplication.

Furthermore, with the example of embodiment described above, the constitution of the function identification data generation circuit 12 becomes simpler due to the fact that the registration information is stored in the memory of the personal computer, but when the memory is established on the side of the display, it is also possible to make it such that the memory registration information or the equivalent information is stored and the signal of said information is provided from the display to the personal computer or another device (an external device).

(Effect of the invention)

By means of the display of the present invention, a signal for the purpose of identifying its function is provided to an external device, by which means the reception of a signal for a video mode that is not functionally appropriate is prevented, so it is possible to maintain a normal screen.

By means of the computer of the present invention, the function of a display is identified, only a video output that matches this function is provided, and it refrains from outputting a video signal that does not match, so an abnormal image is not output to the screen of the display.

4. Brief Description of the Drawings

Figure 1 is a block diagram that shows the central constitution of each of a CRT display and a personal computer according to one example of embodiment of the present invention,

Figure 2 is a circuit diagram that shows the specific constitution of a function identification data generation circuit according to the example of embodiment,

Figure 3 is a drawing that shows the relationship between the code of the data signal for function identification and the registration information of the function corresponding to each code,

Figure 4 is a drawing that shows a flowchart of the operation of the CPU in relation to mode switching,

Figure 5 is a circuit diagram that shows the circuit structure of one example of embodiment that uses a common line, and

Figure 6 is a drawing that shows the appearance of the display and computer in a connected state.

In the drawings,

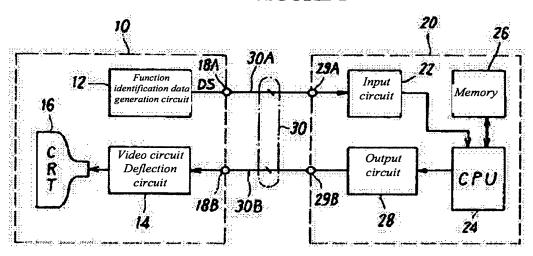
- 10 ... CRT display,
- 12 ... function identification data generation circuit,
- 14 ... video circuit/ deflection circuit,
- 16 ... CRT,
- 20 ... personal computer,
- 22 ... input circuit,
- 24 ... CPU,
- 26 ... memory,
- 30 ... cable.

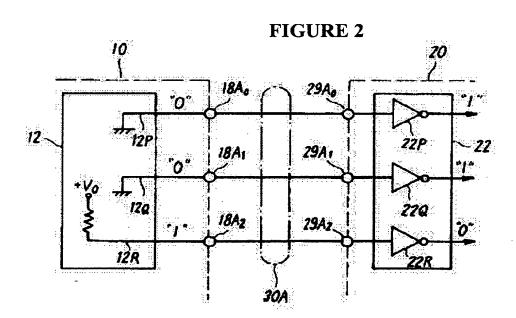
Utility model applicant

NEC Home Electronics, Ltd.

Agent Patent Attorney Kiyotaka SASAKI

FIGURE 1

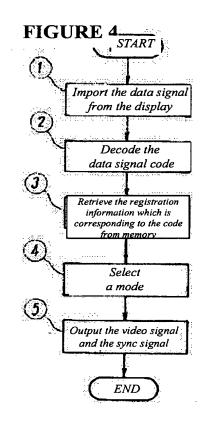


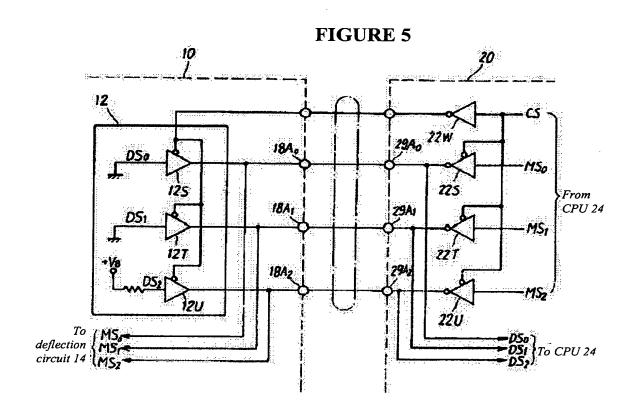


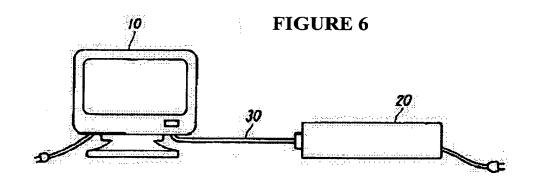
Japanese Unexamined Utility Model Application Publication H1-173787

FIGURE 3

Data signal from the display		001	010	011
	Signal format	Digital input	Digital 64-color input	Analog input
ration ıation	Horizontal scan rate	15kHz/24kHz	15kHz/24kHz	15 kHz/74kHz /37kHz
Registration information	Vertical scan rate	60Hz/56Hz	60Hz/56Hz	60Hz/56Hz /80Hz
	Input level and polarity	Video TTL + Sync TTL -	Video TTL + Sync TTL +	Video 0.8 Vp-p Sync TTL –







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STATE OF NEW YORK)
) ss
COUNTY OF KINGS)

CERTIFICATE OF ACCURACY

I hereby certify that the attached is, to the best of my knowledge, ability and belief, a true and complete translation from Japanese to English of *Japanese Unexamined Utility Model Application Publication H1-173787*, published December 11, 1989.

Glenn Cain

Founder

Yndigo Translations

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13th day of November 2008.

Notary Public

My Commission Expires: MM 31,3009

MARY E MURPHY
Notary Public, State of New York
No. 01MU6127945
Qualified in Kings County
Commission Expires May 31, 2009